

the new Leader

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

U.S. Intelligence chief tells

WHY RUSSIA'S RULERS ARE IN TROUBLE

By **ALLEN W. DULLES**

U.S. LABOR TAKES WORLD LEADERSHIP

Arnold Beichman



Allen W. Dulles
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

JUNE 13, 1955

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BETWEEN ISSUES

CPYRGHT

BOGDAN RADITSA, whose evaluation of the Tito-Khrushchev parley starts on page 15, has been a NEW LEADER contributor for the past eight years, after a long career as a journalist and diplomat in Europe and the United States. He worked at and for the League of Nations in Geneva, represented his native Yugoslavia in several European capitals, and ended



RADITSA

up World War II as foreign press chief for the Partisan movement of Marshal Tito. Born in Split, Croatia, he has always felt close to the culture of nearby Italy, and is the son-in-law of the late, great Italian historian Guglielmo Ferrero. (Raditsa is himself Professor of Modern European History at Fairleigh Dickinson College in Rutherford, New Jersey.)

Raditsa was attracted to the Partisan movement by his distaste for the pro-Nazi maneuvers and Serb chauvinism of Yugoslavia's prewar regime, and he spent the latter part of the war in Washington winning sympathy for Tito's Partisans, who had promised a fair deal for the Croats and other nationalities as well as broad social reforms. He was never a Communist, however. When the war ended, he was able to return to Yugoslavia and observe Tito more closely. Tito's terror shocked him, and in 1946 he requested political asylum in the United States.

In the summer of 1953, Raditsa was free to revisit Europe, and his lengthy tour of Italy, Greece and Turkey produced articles for the *Reporter* and other publications. Raditsa, a persistent critic of Western diplomacy toward Tito after

1948, was among the first to report the signs of a Soviet-Yugoslav *rapprochement*. Before Stalin's death, he had criticized Western aid to Tito based on the idea of encouraging "dissident Communism"; he urged, instead, that Western aid be used to encourage the democratic forces among the Yugoslav people. With Stalin's death, Raditsa was quick to note the shift in both Moscow's and Belgrade's attitudes. One of his magazine articles, in January 1954, elicited a personal denial from President Tito.

When the Soviet visit to Belgrade was announced, the European press began to dig up Raditsa's revelations, and on May 21, the leading Italian newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, ran a front-page editorial on them. The editorial declared that Western diplomats would have been far better prepared for the Tito-Khrushchev talks had they followed Raditsa's articles in *THE NEW LEADER* more closely.

Needless to say, Mr. Raditsa's article on page 15 reflects not only his personal knowledge of the leading Yugoslav personalities, but his considerable store of up-to-the-minute information from friends and acquaintances still in Yugoslavia.

A GENTLEMAN: We usually don't pause to thank editors and writers of other publications who quote or reprint our articles, but we must say a word here for Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the *New York Times*. Quite a number of newspapers, magazines and wire services picked up Franz Borkenau's May 30 analysis of the struggle between Marshals Zhukov and Konev. Most of them, however, merely appropriated Dr. Borkenau's researches wholesale, without credit. Mr. Baldwin, a gentleman as well as a gifted and sensible reporter, gave Dr. Borkenau his due. Our thanks, sir.

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